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On the eastern palaearctic *Stericta atribasalis* Hampson, with description of a new species (Pyralidae, Epipaschiinae)

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Abstract For *Stericta atribasalis* Hampson, 1900, a new name, *kogii*, is given, because the specific name is preoccupied by Warren, 1895. A close relative formerly confused with *atribasalis* in Japan is described as a new species, *flavopuncta*, based on specimens from Japan and Primorye district, Russia.

Key words Pyralidae, Epipaschiinae, *Lepidogma*, *Stericta*, synonym, holotype, paratype.

Recently it became apparent that two closely similar species had been mixed up under the name of *Stericta* or *Lepidogma atribasalis* in Japan (*cf*. Shibuya, 1927; Mutuura, 1957; Inoue, 1959 & 1982). Moreover, the junior author found that two species had also been collected in the Primorye district of Far-eastern Russia.

In order to clarify which of the two is true *atribasalis*, the senior author tried to examine the type-series of that species now preserved in the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, and he was able to see and dissect a female paratype (Fig. 5) labelled "Sutschan, 90, Dörr[ies]", through the good offices of Dr W. Mey. A male paratype with the same label in coll. British Museum (N. H.), London, was examined by Mr M. Shaffer upon his request. As a result the authors have convinced that the species illustrated by Mutuura, 1957, and Inoue, 1959, 1982 & 1992 (♂ & ♀ genitalia) is true *atribasalis* and the other is a new species.

Since *Stericta atribasalis* Hampson, 1900, is a junior homonym of *S. atribasalis* Warren, 1895, from Queensland, a new name will be given to the former.

Solis, 1992, considers *atribasalis* Hampson a junior synonym of *Stericta asopialis* (Snellen, 1890) from Darjeeling, but the senior author's comparison of the two species at the British Museum (N. H.) revealed that the former is specifically distinct from the latter.

In order to decide generic placement of the two species concerned in this paper, the senior author examined male specimens of *Lepidogma tamaricalis* (Mann) (South Europe and Middle East) (Fig. 6) and *Stericta divitalis* (Guenée) (the Sundaland) (Fig. 7), the type species of the respective genera. In the structure of male genitalia the two species are quite distinct from *L. tamaricalis* in the shape of uncus, valva and aedeagus and more similar to *S. divitalis*. Therefore, the authors will place them in *Stericta* following Solis, 1992.

The senior author expresses his thanks to Dr W. Mey, Zoologisches Museum an der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin (abbreviated as ZMHU), and Mr M. Shaffer, Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), London (abbreviated as BMNH), for their kind assistance in various ways.

Stericta kogii nom. nov. (Figs 1-3)

Stericta atribasalis Hampson, 1900: 376; Shibuya, 1927: 353; Inoue, 1955: 145. Preoccupied, nec Warren, 1895.

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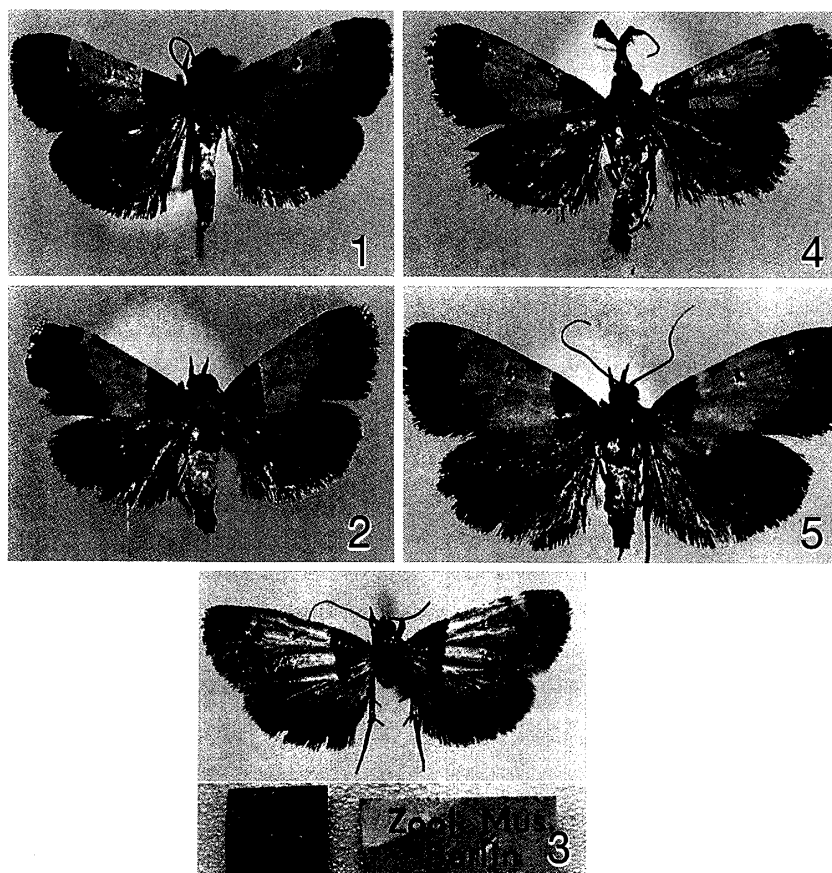
Figs 1-5. *Stericta* spp. 1. *S. kogii* nom. nov., ♂. 2. *Ditto*, ♀. 3. *Ditto*, ♀ (paratype of *S. atribasalis* Hampson and its labels, ZMHU). 4. *S. flavopuncta* sp. nov. paratype ♂. 5. *Ditto,* paratype ♀

Orthaga atribasalis : Marumo, 1942 : 26.
Lepidogma atribasalis : Mutuura, 1957 : 104, pl. 18 : 557 ; Inoue, 1959 : 240, pl. 167 : 36 ; *id*., 1982, **1** : 377 ; **2** : 245, pl. 45 : 12 ; *id*., 1992 : 28, figs 6 & 8 (♂ & ♀ genitalia).
Stericta asopialis (part.) : Solis, 1992 : 290. Nec Snellen, 1890.

Forewing with basal area deeply velvety black, its distal edge nearly straight, median area ochreous or fulvous white, a minute black discal dot, terminal one-third black, postmedian line usually represented by a black dot at costa, then running outward from M_1 or Rs to CuA where it becomes parallel with termen, but usually it is merged into black area. Hindwing fuscous black, a faint postmedian line is traceable in many specimens. Length of forewing : ♂ 7.5-8.5 mm, ♀ 7.7-9.0 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8). Uncus elongate, tapering, apex roundish, valva with a stick-like harpe at near centre from basal one-third, from dorsal end of juxta arising a pair of long forked processes, each arm strongly serrate, aedeagus very slender, much longer than valva, width less than one-tenth of length, a long spine-like cornutus about one-fourth of aedeagus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 9). Colliculum parallel-sided, but lobed at junction of ductus bursae after constricted, ductus bursae very narrow, strongly curved at sclerotized medial part.

Specimens examined. Sutschan, 90, Dörr., 1 ♀, ZMHU ; *ditto*, 1 ♂, BMNH ; paratypes of

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S. atribasalis Hampson. JAPAN. Hokkaido: Kohira, Piratori, 30. vii. 1989, 1 ♂ (H. Kogi); Naka-doya, Sobetsu, 23. vii. 1991, 2 ♂ (M. Yamamoto). Aomori Pref.: Ori, Shimokita, 17. viii. 1993, 1 ♂ (A. Sasaki). Akita Pref.: Kotashirogawa-deai, Kazuno, 27. vii. 1976, 1 ♀; Uwanodai, Kawabe, 25. vii. 1978, 1 ♀; Tose, Tamagawa, 21. viii. 1993, 1 ♂; Ishizawa, Honjo, 10. vii. 1975, 1 ♂; Oyasu-oyu, Minase, 21. vii. 1979, 1 ♀ (A. Sasaki); Toyoiwa, Akita, 27. vii. 1986, 1 ♂; Nishinakanosawa, Kisakata, 27. vii. 1986, 1 ♂ (M. Okura); Izumi, Akita, 17. vii. 1977, 1 ♂ (M. Tanaka). Iwate Pref.: Kotorizawa, Morioka, 17. viii. 1992, 2 ♂; Yagura, Morioka, 16. vii. 1991, 1 ♂; Asajimayama, Morioka, 17. vii. 1993, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (N. Doi). Miyagi Pref.: Onikobe, Naruko, 17. viii. 1985, 1 ♂; Madarasawa, Kurikoma, 14. viii. 1986, 1 ♂; Kamikanizawa, Onikobe, 24. vii. 1983, 1 ♂; *ditto*, 2. viii. 1984, 1 ♂; *ditto*, 17. vii. 1985, 1 ♂; *ditto*, 13. viii. 1988, 1 ♀ (S. Iwasaki); Mt Tokura, Kakuda, 28. vii. 1985, 1 ♀ (K. Umetsu). Niigata Pref.: Mt Atema, 28. vii. 1971, 1 ♂ (A. Seino). Gunma Pref.: Kumanotaira, 30. vi. 1955, 1 ♂; *ditto*, 25. vii. 1956, 1 ♀ (H. Yamanaka). Yamanashi Pref.: Minobu, 23. vii. 1993, 2 ♂ (Y. Kishida). Toyama Pref.: Isurugi, 14. vii. 1962, 1 ♀; Usugamine, Himi, 16. vii. 1988, 1 ♀; Ioridani, 6. viii. 1994, 2 ♀ (H. Yamanaka). Gifu Pref.: Iodo, Miyama, 1. vii 1989, 1 ♂ (T. Mano). Aichi Pref.: Kuragari Valley, 26. vi. 1993, 1♂ (H. Inoue). Mie Pref.: Miyazuma Valley, Yokkaichi, 4. vii. 1987, 1♀; Ichino-hara, Inabe, 14. vii. 1986, 1 ♂; Notoyama, Kameyama, 13. vii. 1992, 1 ♂; Fudotani, Miyama, 3. vii. 1992, 1 ♂ (M. Mano). RUSSIA. Primorye: Poima river, 15 km-west, Slavyanka, 6. viii. 1993, 1 ♂ 2 ♀ (T. Komatsu).

Distribution. Japan, Far-east Russia.

Although this species has been recorded from southern part of Japan (Shikoku, Kyushu, Amami-Oshima), material critically examined by the authors are from Hokkaido and Honshu.

Caradja, 1925: 313, recorded *S. atribasalis* from "Canton", China, but specimens he identified should critically be re-examined for confirmation. *L. atribasalis* of Yang, 1977: 192, pl. 8: 4, from China, and of Park, 1983: 400, pl. 27: 442, from Korea, should also be reconsidered.

***Stericta flavopuncta* sp. nov.** (Figs 5, 6)

Confusingly alike the preceding species and it has been mixed up with it under the name of *atribasalis* in Japan.

Usually postmedian line of forewing less strongly produced outward at middle, terminal infuscation paler, but sometimes basal and terminal black areas are as dark as in the preceding. The outer edge of postmedian line narrowly fulvous and often there is a dot or spot of the same colour near tornus as the extension of fulvous line, while in *kogii* the pale outer edge of postmedian line is only distinct at anterior half and the line and its outer edge merging into terminal black band at ventral half. Length of forewing: ♂ 7.5–8.6 mm, ♀ 7.5–9.6 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 10). Uncus much broader, apex weakly rounded, harpe longer and more sharply pointed at apex than in the preceding, a pair of forked processes on juxta quite distinct in shape, not serrated, apex upcurved and pointed, aedeagus much broader, width about one-seventh of length, gently curved, about as long as valva, cornuti of a bunch of about ten short spines.

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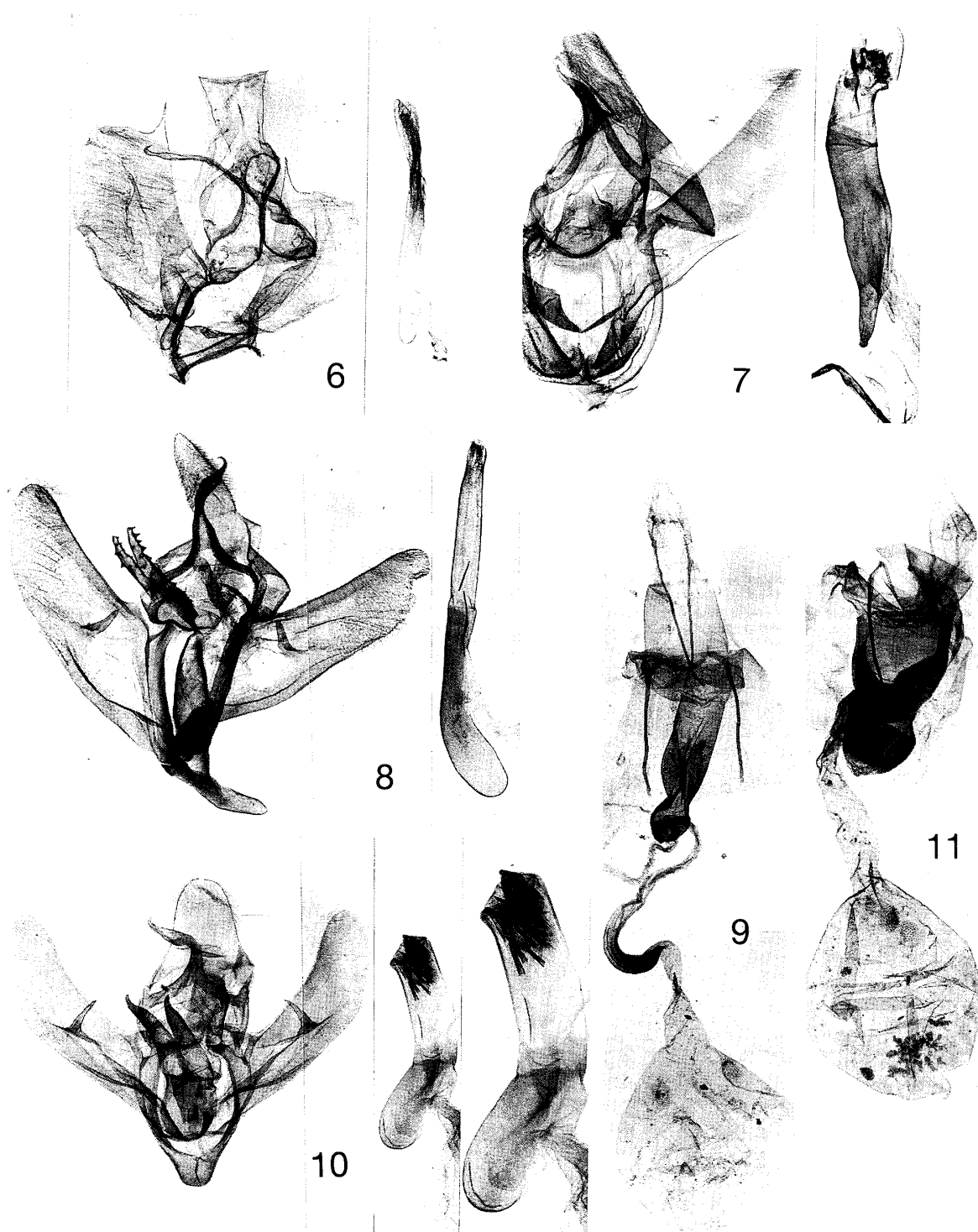
Figs 6-11. Male (6, 7, 8, 10) and female (9, 11) genitalia of *Lepidogma* and *Stericta* spp. 6. *Lepidogma tamaricalis* (Mann) (BMNH). 7. *Stericta divitalis* (Guenée) (BMNH). 8. *S. kogii* nom. nov. (H. Inoue Slide No. 15634). Spined cornutus is broken. 9. *Ditto* (H. Inoue Slide No. 15495). 10. *S. flavopunta* sp. nov. (H. Inoue Slide No. 15496). Right: aedeagus, greatly magnified. 11. *Ditto* (H. Inoue Slide No. 15497).

Female genitalia (Fig. 11). Colliculum much broader than in the preceding species, cup-shaped caudally, at each side there is a strongly sclerotized keel, lobed at cephalic end, ductus bursae much broader and shorter than in the preceding, densely granulate, but not

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sclerotized.

Holotype, ♂ : Toyoiwa, Akita City, Akita Pref. Japan, 22. vii. 1992 (M. Okura), BMNH. Paratypes. JAPAN. Hokkaido : Chito, Nayoro, 8. viii. 1991, 1 ♂ (H. Kogi) ; Fumizuki, Ono, Oshima, 15. viii. 1990, 1 ♀ (M. Kameda). Akita Pref. : same locality as holotype, 1. vii. 1987, 1 ♂ (M. Okura) ; Ishizawa, Honjo, 15. vii. 1976, 1 ♂ (A. Sasaki). Iwate Pref. : Ogasho, Morioka, 13-14. vii. 1993, 1 ♂ ; *ditto*, 17. vii. 1993, 1 ♀ ; Tonan chuo-bridge, Morioka, 21. vii. 1993, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ ; Funaba-bridge, Morioka, 8. vii. 1992, 1 ♂ (N. Doi). Miyagi Pref. : Kaneyama-rindo, Onikobe, 27. viii. 1987, 1 ♀ (S. Iwasaki). Kanagawa Pref. : Yozuku, Yamakita, 24. vi. 1993, 2 ♂ 1 ♀ (M. Yamamoto). Nagano Pref. : Mt Nyugasayama, 30. vi. 1990, 1 ♂ (T. Mano). Toyama Pref. : Kokurobe (600 m), 27. viii. 1965, 1 ♀ ; Bijodaira, Tateyama, 13. vii. 1958, 1 ♂ ; Toga, 19. viii. 1974, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ ; Azohara, Unazuki, 24. viii. 1974, 1 ♂ ; Suganuma, Kamitaira, 28. viii. 1974, 1 ♂ ; Odawa pass, Arimine, 10. viii. 1978, 1 ♂ ; Ioridani, 6. viii. 1994, 1 ♂ (H. Yamanaka). Gunma Pref. : Usui Pass & Kumanotaira, 28. viii. 1965, 2 ♂ (H. Yamanaka). RUSSIA. Primorye : Beryozovi, Sok (alt. 470 m), 30 km-north, Chuguevka, 28. vii. 1992, 1 ♂ ; Foot of Mt Oblachnaya (alt. 600 m), 29. vii. 1992, 1 ♂ ; Frolovka-river Valley (alt. 200 m), 31. vii. 1992, 3 ♂ ; 2. viii. 1992, 1 ♂ ; 20 km-northwest, Shkotovo (alt. 50 m), 3. viii. 1992, 1 ♂ (T. Mano). Ten paratypes in coll. BMNH and twenty paratypes in coll. A. Sasaki.

Distribution. Japan, Far-east Russia.

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摘　　要

旧北区東部のネグロフトメイガと同属の１新種の記載 (井上　寛・佐々木明夫)

日本で“ネグロフトメイガ”と呼ばれている個体群の中に２種が混じっていることは，数年前に小木広

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行氏によって発見され，これらについての調査を筆者らに委ねられていた．日本のネグロフトメイガには，長い間 *Lepidogma atribasalis* (Hampson) の名があてられていた．この種はアムール地方及びアスコルド島産の複数の標本に基づき，*Stericta* 属の1種として記載されたもので，六浦 (1957) によって *Lepidogma* 属に移されていた．ベルリンにあるタイプ標本のうちの雌と，ロンドンにある同じラベルの付いた雄を検討した結果，これらのタイプ標本は六浦 (1957) や井上 (1959, 1982, 1992) が *L. atribasalis* としたものと同じ種で，もう一方は新種であることが判明した．しかし，*Stericta atribasalis* Hampson, 1900 は，オーストラリアの *S. atribasalis* Warren, 1895 に先取りされたホモニムなので，本文で新名を与えるとともに，1新種の記載を行った．またこれらの2種は，南ヨーロッパや中東の *Lepidogma* と同属でなく，広義の *Stericta* 属に入れるべきことも判明した．

記載にあたり，その端緒となる知見を得られた小木広行氏のご慧眼に対して深く敬意を表する．また小木氏をはじめ，土井信夫，猪子龍夫，岩崎史郎，亀田　満，小松利民，間野隆裕，大倉　慎，清野昭夫，田中政行，梅津一史，山中　浩，山本光人の各氏からも，多くの標本や情報を提供していただいた．著者の一人佐々木は，望月　淳，根本圭介，吉松慎一の各氏から文献参照の上でご協力をいただいた．上記の方々に対して心から感謝の意を表する．

Stericta kogii Inoue & Sasaki ネグロフトメイガ

六浦 (1957)，井上 (1959, 1982) が *Lepidogma atribasalis* として図説したのはこの種である．外横線は前縁部で黒色点で表わされ，脈 M_1 か Rs から CuA までは外方に大きくふくらみ，以後外縁に平行するが，後半は黒色帯と重なって不明瞭．前翅長：♂ 7.5-8.5 mm，♀ 7.7-9.0 mm．♂交尾器．Valva は幅広く costa はそれほど湾曲しない；harpe は棒状で，valva の基部から 1/3 付近のところから突出する；juxta の上部は2叉し，骨化して顕著な棒状となり多数の鋭く短い突起を伴う；aedeagus は細長く，長さは中央部の幅の約10倍；cornutus は1本の細長い針状物．♀交尾器．Colliculum は骨化し大きな筒状，ductus bursae との接続部は強く括れる；ductus bursae はごく細く，始めは膜状であるが長さの半分ぐらいから骨化し，強く曲がって corpus bursae に達する；signa は多数の骨片が集まった2個の円形紋．

本種の雌雄交尾器は，井上 (1992) によってすでに示されている．また，本種の食草として，中村 (1970，蛾類通信 63：45) は，東京都初沢山でオニグルミについていた幼虫から成虫を得たことを報告しているが，これが2種のうちどちらの方かは今後確かめる必要がある．

Stericta flavopuncta Inoue & Sasaki ミドリネグロフトメイガ (新称)

前翅長：♂ 7.5-8.6 mm，♀ 7.5-9.6 mm．外見上は前種とよく似ていて，時には区別が困難であるが，雌雄交尾器の違いは顕著である．前翅外側 1/3 を占める黒色帯はより狭く，淡いことが多い．したがって外横線はより明瞭，外方へのふくらみは少ない．外横線外側の淡色帯は前種に比べて明瞭，この淡色帯はしばしば後角付近で黄白紋を表わす．♂交尾器．Harpe は前種より長く valva の中央付近から突出する；juxta の上半は2叉し剣状の突起を形成し，前種のような短い鋸歯状の突起物を欠く；aedeagus はより太く，長さは valva の長さとほぼ同じ；cornuti は10本ほどの短い刺状物の集まり．♀交尾器．Colliculum は骨化し大きなカップ状，いったん狭まったのち再び嚢状に膨らむ；ductus bursae は膜状，前種に比べてより太く短い，微細な骨片を散布し次第に太くなり corpus bursae に至る．

両種ともにロシア沿海州と日本 (北海道，本州) に分布していることは，筆者らによって確かめられたが，四国，九州，奄美大島の記録については，実物を再検討しなければ何れの種なのか決められない．おそらく本邦南部にはネグロフトメイガだけが生息しているものと推定される．

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